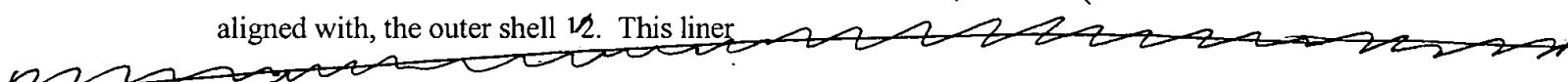


Clean SpecificationPage 6, last paragraphs (lines 13-22)

50897 Referring to Figs. 1A-1H, a reusable diaper in accordance with one embodiment of the invention, designated generally by numeral 10, comprises a waterproof or water-resistant (breathable type fabric) diaper shell (outer shell) 12 within which is retained a fluid containment pocket 50, positioned to be located about the groin when worn by an infant or adult. Referring to Fig. 1A, the diaper is formed of three layers; a waterproof or water-resistant outer shell 12, an inner liner 16 generally soft to the touch and optionally of fluid absorbent fabric, and a layer forming a fluid containment pocket, or anchored pocketed-sling 50 of water-resistant or waterproof material 13. The two outer layers 12 and 16 of the diaper shell are generally of the same shape, and the anchor cloth 16 is on the inside of, and aligned with, the outer shell 12. This liner

Page 7, first paragraph (lines 1-6)

16 forms an attachment mechanism at a stitch line 17 to anchor the pocketed sling 50 to shell 12. The outer shell 12 and its inner liner 16 are joined at the leg hole by a leg elastic strip 18, which convolutes the two layers, stitched at line 20 and holds the two layers together to form a leg hole 22. The inner pocketed sling is positioned and attached (stitched) centrally to the inner liner 16 only. Hence, the stitching does not pierce shell 12.

Page 8, first paragraph (lines 1-2)

92 *63* the pocket 50, as previously described, and the pocket is bounded by elastic strip 40 to present a smooth finished surface 42 to contact the wearer.

Page 8, third paragraph (lines 7-15)

93 Figs. 1C-1H show the construction method by which three layers of fabric come together to form a leak proof undergarment interior. In Fig. 1C, a piece of anchor cloth 16 is positioned over outer shell 12, similarly configured, as a first step in the manufacture of anchored pocket 50. In Fig. 1D, stitch line 17 pierces the cloth 16 in a rectangular pattern and attaches to hold pocket 50 to its anchor cloth now stitched centrally. The edges or sides of the material 13 take shape into a pocket-shape 50 as corners 21 are removed, and the sides become seamed at 42. The pocket may alternatively take shape by forwarding the corners at 42₁ and 42₂, the folded cover 21A therefore is not removed.

Page 9, third paragraph (lines 7-22)

94 *20/5/06/1* Refer now to Fig. 2, depicting another embodiment of the invention, in which the outer shell is the same, but sling configuration different compared to the embodiment of Fig.

1. In Fig. 2, diaper 10 is again composed of three layers; outer layer 12 of water-resistant material, inner layer 16 that is not water-resistant and an inner fabric 72 cuffed to form pocketed sling 68 of water-resistant material. The rectangular pocketed sling 68 has folded fabric 72 at end cuffs 60 and 61, the rear end cuff 60 being formed by folding outer perimeter edge 80 of fabric 72 inward, and the two raw edges of the fold inserted into elastic strip 62. Elastic strip 62 extends longitudinally to frontal cuff 61, where an alternative

folded edge 61A joins outer pocket edge 71 at seam line 71A. A frontal pocket is formed from the cuff 61 as raw edge 71 joins with raw edge 61B at seam line 71 on the interior side of the cuff. Cuff pocket 60 is formed in the rear portion of the diaper by adjoining folded edges within the elastic, as compared to frontal cuff pocket 61 where elastic 62 covers edge 71 and together they are joined to folded edge 61B at seam line 71 on the interior side of the formed cuff pocket. Optionally, the elastic may be omitted on underside at 71 as finished edge is formed by seamline 71 rather than elastic 62. The rear cuff outer

Page 12, second paragraph (lines 11-17)

sub fig 14 In another embodiment, depicted in Fig. 5, the (anchor) liner cloth 16 of the previously described embodiments now becomes 16A the outermost surface of protective underwear diaper 11 in that it establishes conventional underwear, shown opened at side seams 102. This, for example, could be a lady's panty (or a man's Jockey-type pant) by simply closing seams 102. However, what is important is not merely the outside appearance. With the waterproof or water-resistant shell being omitted, the same principles of the invention are applied to develop more aesthetic devices.

Page 13, second paragraph (lines 3-6)

sub fig 15 In the rear portion of the garment, pocketed sling 500 is stabilized with stitching 170 on opposite sides of pocket 500. The stitching anchors the sling structures as well as waterproof region of the garment. The resulting design is most advantageous for women who need a protective panty when in supine position.

Page 13, fourth paragraph (lines 9-17)

In Fig. 5A, the shape of pocket 500 is formed as sides 104A and 104B are bent inward and joined at seam 104. Elastic strip 400 is applied to fit the groin of the wearer as pocket 500 elasticizes around the pubic area. The opposite end of the pocket 500 is folded and stitched at lines 403 and 404, preferably covered by an elastic strip 403a that improves fit and water resistance. In Fig. 5B, the cuff 160 is joined to the end of pocket 500, at overlock stitch line 162. Folded walls 104A and 104B are seamed at 104, creating a top and under surface of the pocket now both held together by overlock stitching 162. Pocket 401 of Fig. 5 established under and longitudinally displaced from stitches 403, 409 retains one end of an optional absorbent pad, as shown. The opposite end of the pad is retained by the pocket 500 at cuff 160. The panty will be seamed at 102, and is now ready for application of elastic to the outer edge of the protective underwear.

Page 13, fifth paragraph (lines 18-22)

Figure 6, another embodiment of similar structure to Figure 5, incorporates the same elements of structural formation; outermost surface layer 16A forming as both a panty and anchor cloth for a pocketed sling, the same elastic 5 for finishing outer waist portions of the garment, and side seams 102, that, when seamed form protective panty 11. The anchored pocket of Figure 6 carries central connecting pieces 160 and 160A respectively at frontal and rear

Page 14, first paragraph (lines 1-11)

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(cont)

portions, now stitched centrally to 16A at stitch line 163. Anchor strips 620 are inserted in both sides of leg hole, elastic 18 at central portion of leg hole elastic 18 and then connected, or inserted in, elastic of pocket elastic 40. Manufacturing of garment strips 620 may be in reverse order of assembly by first being inserted in pocket elastic 40 and then attached to central portion of the panty (stitched over top of elastic 18). These connecting pieces 620 anchor the pocket 502 without piercing the fluid absorbing or containing area of pocket 502. The connecting pieces suspend the pocket 502 centrally at opposite ends. The pocket 502 is connected at opposite ends by overlock stitching 108. Elastic 18 finishes the leg hole. Elastic 40 terminates within seam 104, and the outermost edge of the pocket is finished by overlock stitch 162.

Page 15, first paragraph (lines 1-4)

Waist elastic 110 is also positioned beneath anchor cloth 16A, so as to protect the skin of a wearer in the event that the elastic may be wide and need fabric over it. Overlock stitching 105 connects 16A with outer shell 12 at the outermost edge of the garment.

Page 15, second paragraph (lines 5-9)

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Sub F16

On the underside, dotted lines represent the now suspended and floating pocket, 50, of same structure as pocket 50 of Figure 1. It is a hidden pocket, suspend by the joining of perimeter edge 13 to anchor cloth 16A at elastic 40. Side seams 42 are joined as in Figure 1, but no stitch line 17 is necessary in this embodiment as the base of the pocket floats. This feature further enhances the waterproof property of the pocket.